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or adjoining premises, shall on complaint of any person or persons subjected to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of committing a nuisance, and any person subjected to such a nuisance may make complaint in person or writing to the health officer of any county, town, village, or city where the nuisance complained of is committed. The local health officer receiving such complaint shall investigate, and if it appear that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house, or part of a house or premises, or adjoining premises, he shall serve notice upon the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva, or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger. Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of local health officer of any county, town, village, or city requiring him to cease to commit such nuisance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 9. A physician attending a patient having tuberculosis shall take all proper precautions and give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment, and if no physician be attending such patient, this duty shall devolve upon the local health officer, and all duties imposed upon physicians by any section of this act shall be performed by the local health officer in all cases of tuberculosis not attended by a physician.

SEC. 10. Every local health officer shall transmit to every physician or person practicing and a physician reporting any case of tuberculosis, or to the person reported as suffering from this disease, provided the latter has no attending physician, a circular of information provided by the State board of health. This circular of information shall inform the consumptive of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

SEC. 11. Any physician or person practicing as a physician who shall fail to report any case of tuberculosis or any person who shall report as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected, or who shall willfully make any false statement concerning the name, nativity, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or, who shall certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100.

SEC. 12. Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis the attending physician shall make a report of this fact to the local health officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office and shall relieve said person from further liability or duty imposed by this act.

SEC. 13. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 14. Justices of the peace in their respective jurisdictions and police magistrates in cities and towns shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this act.

SEC. 15. All acts and parts of acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

KANSAS.

Morbidity Reports. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 13, 1913.)

Be it resolved, By the State Board of Health of Kansas, that the following be and is hereby adopted as a part of the rules and regulations of said board:

SECTION 1. The following-named diseases and disabilities are hereby made notifiable, and the occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided.

GROUP I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- Actinomycosis.
- Anthrax.
- Chicken pox.
- Cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation threatened).
- Dengue.
- Diphtheria.
- Dysentery:
 - (a) Amebic.
 - (b) Bacillary.
- Favus.
- German measles.
- Glanders.
- Hookworm disease.
- Leprosy.
- Malaria.
- Measles.
- Meningitis:
 - (a) Epidemic cerebrospinal.
 - (b) Tuberculous.
- Mumps.
- Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of newborn infants).
- Paragonimiasis.
- Paratyphoid fever.
- Plague.
- Pneumonia (acute lobar).
- Poliomyelitis (acute infectious).
- Rabies.
- Rocky mountain spotted or tick fever.
- Scarlet fever.
- Septic sore throat.
- Smallpox.
- Tetanus.
- Trachoma.
- Trichinosis.
- Tuberculosis (all forms; the organ or part affected in each case to be specified).
- Typhoid fever.
- Typhus fever.
- Whooping cough.
- Yellow fever.

GROUP II.—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.

- Arsenic poisoning.
- Brass poisoning.
- Carbon-monoxide poisoning.
- Lead poisoning.
- Mercury poisoning.
- Natural-gas poisoning.
- Phosphorus poisoning.
- Wood-alcohol poisoning.
- Naphtha poisoning.
- Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.
- Dinitrobenzine poisoning.

Caisson disease (compressed-air illness).

Any other disease or disability contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment.

GROUP III.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Gonococcus infection.

Syphilis.

GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

Pellagra.

Cancer.

SEC. 2. Hereafter each and every physician practicing in the State of Kansas who treats or examines any person suffering from or afflicted with, or suspected to be suffering from or afflicted with, any one of the notifiable diseases shall immediately report such case of notifiable disease in writing to the local health authority having jurisdiction. Said report shall be forwarded either by mail or by special messenger and shall give the following information:

1. The date when the report is made.
2. The name of the disease or suspected disease.
3. The name, age, sex, color, nativity, occupation, address, and school attended or place of employment of patient.
4. Number of adults and of children in the household.
5. Source or probable source of infection or the origin or probable origin of the disease.
6. Name and address of the reporting physician.

Provided, That if the disease is, or is suspected to be, smallpox, the report shall, in addition, show whether the disease is of the mild or virulent type and whether the patient has ever been successfully vaccinated, and if the patient has been successfully vaccinated, the number of times and dates or approximate dates of such vaccination; and if the disease is, or is suspected to be, cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, or yellow fever, the physician shall, in addition to the written report, give immediate notice of the case to the local health authority in the most expeditious manner available; and if the disease is, or is suspected to be, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or septic sore throat, the report shall also show whether the patient has been, or any member of the household in which the patient resides is, engaged or employed in the handling of milk for sale or preliminary to sale: *And provided further*, That in the reports of cases of the venereal diseases the name and address of the patient need not be given, and that all such reports of venereal disease shall be made direct to the State board of health on special blank.

SEC. 3. The requirements of the preceding section shall be applicable to physicians attending patients ill with any of the notifiable diseases in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, public or private, provided that the superintendent or other person in charge of any such hospital, asylum, or other institution in which the sick are cared for, may, with the written consent of the local health officer (or board of health) having jurisdiction, report in the place of the attending physician or physicians the cases of notifiable diseases and disabilities occurring in or admitted to said hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for physicians.

SEC. 4. Whenever a person is known or is suspected to be afflicted with a notifiable disease, or whenever the eyes of an infant under two weeks of age become reddened, inflamed or swollen, or contain an unnatural discharge, and no physician is in attendance, an immediate report of the existence of the case shall be made to the local health officer by the midwife, nurse, attendant, householder, or other person in charge of the patient.

SEC. 5. Teachers or other persons employed in, or in charge of, public or private schools, including Sunday schools, should report immediately to the local health officer

each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in their respective schools.

SEC. 6. The written reports of cases of the notifiable diseases required by this act of physicians shall be made upon blanks supplied for the purpose, through the local health authorities, by the State board of health. These blanks shall conform to that adopted and approved by the State and Territorial health authorities in conference with the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 7. Local health officers or boards of health shall within seven days after the receipt by them of reports of cases of the notifiable diseases forward by mail to the State board of health the original written reports made by physicians, after first having transcribed the information given in the respective reports in a book or other form of record for the permanent files of the local health officer. On each report thus forwarded the local health officer shall state whether the case to which the report pertains was visited or otherwise investigated by a representative of the local health officer and whether measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease or the occurrence of additional cases.

SEC. 8. Local health officers or boards of health shall, in addition to the provisions of section 7, make such other reports as may be provided for by regulations promulgated by the State board of health.

SEC. 9. Whenever there occurs within the jurisdiction of a local health officer or board of health an epidemic of a notifiable disease, the local health officer or board of health shall, within 30 days after the epidemic shall have subsided, make a report to the State board of health of the number of cases occurring in the epidemic, and the number of cases terminating fatally, the origin of the epidemic, and the means by which the disease was spread; provided, that whenever the State board of health has taken charge of the control and suppression or undertaken the investigation of the epidemic, the local health authority having jurisdiction need not make the report otherwise required.

LOUISIANA.

Privies—Construction and Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 20, 1913.)

The Sanitary Code was amended by substituting for section 366 the following as section 366:

No privy or water-closet shall hereafter be maintained or built except such as are so constructed as to render them flyproof and easily cleaned. They shall be of wood, brick, or other material approved by the Louisiana State Board of Health, as follows:

(a) The floor shall be solid and water-tight, covering the entire base of the building inside the walls.

(b) The house shall be without cracks through which flies may enter. It shall be provided with a tight self-closing door, and shall be lighted and ventilated by one or more openings, said opening or openings to give space not less than 4 square feet; all openings, whether for ventilation or otherwise, which are not provided with doors, windows, or shutters, shall be screened with 18-mesh cross wire per inch. Doors shall be kept closed.

(c) The roof of each privy or earth closet shall be water-tight, and if sloped to the rear of the house it shall project not less than 6 inches beyond the rear wall of the house.

(d) The seat shall have a self-closing hinged cover over the box opening. That flies may be excluded, the compartment under the seat, in which stands the night-soil container, shall be tightly constructed of sound lumber without cracks or crevices. Any opening in this compartment for ventilation shall be screened with 18 mesh crossed per inch wire.

(e) The box, tub, or can soil container shall be strongly constructed. It shall rest on the floor of the privy in such a position that its top shall not be more than 1 inch below